

LIBERTY BONDS ARE SAFEST

ALL BONDS FREE FROM NORMAL TAX.

Five Thousand Dollar Investment Exempt from All Tax Except Inheritance.

The Second Liberty Loan—\$3,000,000,000—is receiving the hearty support and co-operation of the citizens of the Eighth Federal Reserve District. The Liberty Loan Organization, in charge of the placing of the allotment of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, has been frequently asked to explain the exemption of a \$5,000 investment.

Not the least important feature of the new \$11,500,000,000 bond issue, which is the biggest piece of financing legislation in the world's history, is the tax status of the new bonds. Some important bankers believe that the combination of 4 per cent and exemption from all taxes of the interest on \$5,000 of the bonds in themselves guarantee the success of the sale.

The interest on bonds owned in excess of \$5,000 of principal is likewise exempt from normal income taxes, but the surtaxes apply on holdings above \$5,000, provided the holder's total taxable income places him in the surtax class. The owner of \$10,000 of the bonds, would therefore pay no tax on the first \$200 of interest, but the second \$200 might be subject to surtaxes. In other words the amount of interest over and above \$200 from the bonds becomes general income, in the same category as dividends on stocks, subject to the ascending scale of surtax rates which begin at \$5,000.

"To the small subscriber the bonds will be entirely exempt from all taxes. Having no other income an investor can purchase as much as \$10,000 of the new bonds without paying any income tax. This means annual interest of \$5,200. The first \$200 is entirely exempt and the remaining \$5,000 not being above the surtax limit, is likewise non-taxable. Of course this is an extreme example, and is predicated upon the receipt of no other income."

"A government bond is the safest investment in the world; it is as good as currency and yet better, because the government bond bears interest and currency does not. No other investment compares with it for safety, ready convertibility into cash, and unquestioned availability as collateral security for loans in any bank in the United States."—Secretary McAdoo.

Of the first Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 sixty-five per cent of the subscriptions were for amounts of \$10,000 and less. The same ratio is expected to prevail for the second.

Current for Bicycle Lamps.
An Amsterdam inventor has brought out a bicycle lamp supplied with current generated by the wheels of a machine, to which it is attached.

YOUR FRIEND

Call at once and let me explain to you how and why Fox's Business College can and will be your friend.

Bethel Woman's College

Young ladies who wish to take up academic studies in connection with bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting and civil service, can do so by entering Bethel Woman's College as I am now Principal of the Commercial Department and will take pleasure in assisting those who may enter to save time and money.

Positions

Business men in the city and out of the city often call or write to me to recommend some young man or lady who I think would make a good sales-clerk, etc., and to those who would like to have my help, can write or call after 4 o'clock at 215 N. Main St., in the future.

HAMPTON FOX,

Hopkinsville, Ky.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Having disposed of the farm
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1917,

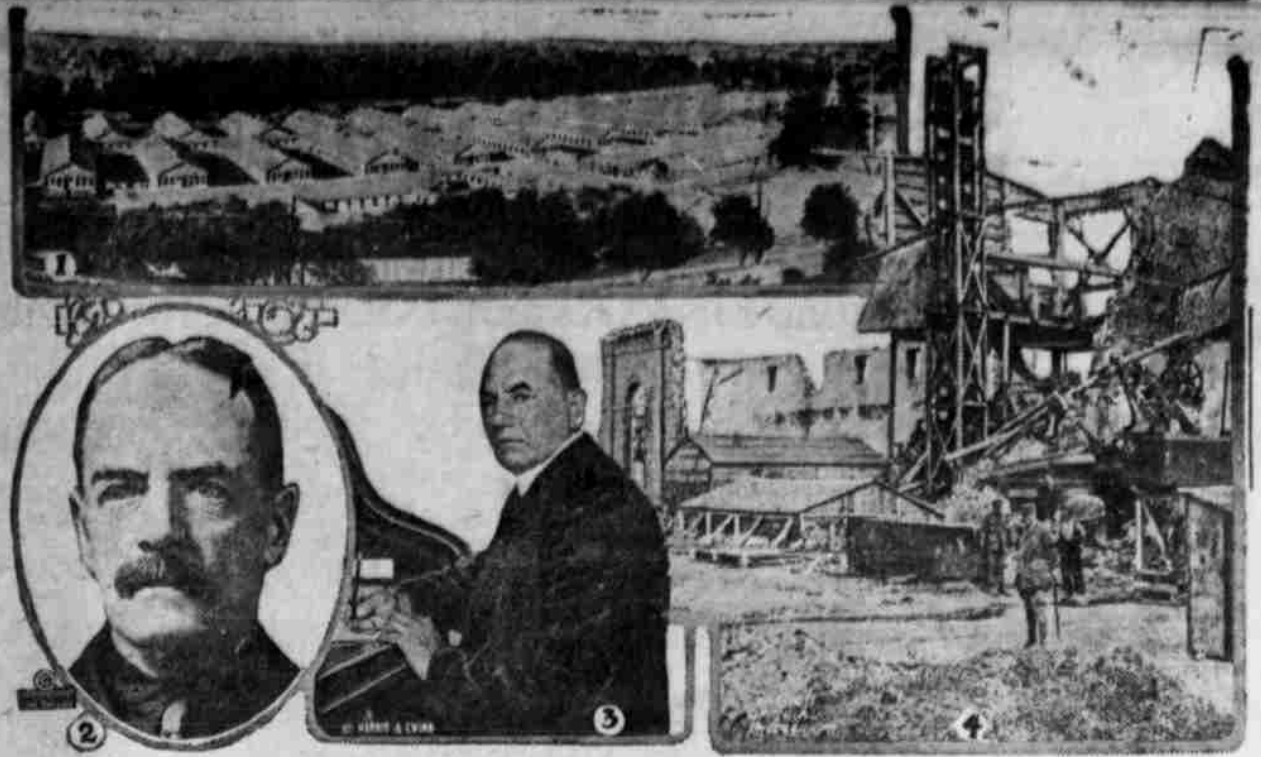
At 10 o'clock a. m., I will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at the residence of the late J. W. Petrie, Sr., 1-2 miles east of Fairview, Kentucky, the following property:

Four (4) mules, fifteen (15) milk cows, about eight (8) springers, eight (8) calves, two hundred (200) barrels of corn, several tons of pea hay, and tools and gear necessary to operate a 300 acre farm.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash for sums less than \$10; for amounts over \$10, six months with note and approved security, without interest if paid at maturity, otherwise interest from date. Two per cent. discount for cash.

DR. W. S. PETRIE,

Executor of J. W. Petrie, Dec'd.



1—Columbia university war hospital just formally taken over by the government as a receiving and evacuating medical center. 2—Maj. Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, director general of the British tank corps which is doing such efficient work on the battlefields. 3—G. T. K. Giragossian, a Boston Armenian, who has offered the government a "free energy generator," which will be tested by authority of congress. 4—Ruins of a French munitions factory, typical of the way in which the Germans destroy everything in the districts from which they retreat.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Peace Offered by the Kaiser Slowly Losing Its German Features.

MICHAELIS PROVES A FAILURE

Lloyd George Says England Will Fight Until France Regains Alsace-Lorraine—Allies Make Another Successful Drive in Flanders—More of Bernstorff's Perfidy Is Revealed by Lansing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kaiser Wilhelm reminds one of the old-fashioned peddler of notions who would keep adding packages of needles, watches, and even silver coins, to his little bundles of bargains until a sale was effected. With northern France and no indemnities already in his bargain offering, the emperor has added Belgium—with conditions—and now it is reported he and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary are prepared to throw in Alsace, the price being peace and the return of Germany's colonies. In a word, the German peace for which the Kaiser shows so consuming a desire is becoming less German every day, and if the allies just say nothing and saw wood—as they probably will—it may finally take on an appearance that will warrant their consideration.

To be sure, Chancellor Michaelis says that peace is impossible so long as Germany's enemies demand any German soil or try to drive a wedge between the German emperor and his people, but the chancellor is hard pressed to save his political fortunes. He and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are being bitterly attacked because of the policy of fostering pan-Germanism in the country and the army and at the same time making promises of mildness in return for peace. Michaelis was compelled to tell the reichstag that he did not stand for the extreme demands of the pan-Germanists, and for the time being his opponents were satisfied; but his failure as chancellor is pronounced.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann is more yielding than the chancellor, for he told the reichstag that there now exists "no impediment to peace, no questions that could not be settled by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine." He added that Germany could make no concessions with regard to those provinces.

Premier Lloyd George was quick to take up this challenge of Von Kuehlmann's. "I do not think that any statement is more calculated to prolong the war," he said. "However long the war may last, England intends to stand by France until she has redeemed her oppressed children from their foreign yoke."

Reasons Many and Plain.

The reasons for the Kaiser's increasing moderation in demands are not far to seek. They are found in the daily dispatches recording the repeated successful thrusts of the allies in Flanders; the advances of the British in Mesopotamia and Africa; the shortage of German shells; the growing unrest in the armed forces of Germany, reaching the stage of mutiny in the fleet; the scarcity of food in the central nations, and, perhaps most potent of all, the steady, irresistible progress of the United States toward full preparation for war to a victorious conclusion.

Then, too, the Kaiser sees added to the list of his enemies more of the fast dwindling number of those not hitherto on that roll of honor. Though President Irigoyen managed to stave off warlike action by Argentina, Peru and Uruguay last week broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and sent away its ministers.

The European nations that remain neutral are suffering more and more. Holland pleads with America for food especially, with the open threat that if it is not sent, she will have to slaughter at least half her cattle and, having no means of preserving the meat,

must sell it to Germany. Already Holland has been put on tea and coffee rations. Switzerland is in better case for the allies seem willing that she shall continue her trade with the central powers in order to obtain coal and iron. For Sweden and Denmark and even for Norway there is no great sympathy in the allied countries. Their neutrality has been mostly a sham.

Mutiny on German Fleet.

The revolt on the German high seas fleet at Wilhelmshaven took place several weeks ago, but the facts have just come out. At least four battleships were involved and the crew of one threw their captain overboard, drowning him. The mutineers landed, but were forced to surrender to soldiers. The crew of the Nurnberg seized the vessel and started for Norway, but were taken by destroyers. The Kaiser went to Wilhelmshaven himself and ordered one out of every seven mutineers shot, but the chancellor protested and only three were executed. Minister of Marine von Capelle, in forming the reichstag of the occurrence, accused three independent socialist deputies of foreknowledge and approval of the plot of the rebels, and said the plan of the latter was to refuse to obey orders, paralyze the fleet and force peace upon the country. The accused deputies denied any guilt, but Von Capelle said he had documentary proof.

The fact that Von Capelle did not ask the reichstag to authorize the prosecution of the deputies he named leads to the suspicion that he was trying to use the incident to weaken the political power of the independent socialists, but the affair had the opposite effect and some of the majority socialists joined the independents.

The mutiny on the fleet explains the delay in the long expected naval movement against Petrograd.

In the allied countries the story of the revolt was hailed as one of the most encouraging signs of the year and it was held that if such dissatisfaction exists in the German naval forces, which have not been subjected to very severe hammering, the morale of the army must be breaking down.

New Government For Russia.

Premier Kerensky, having virtually defied the democratic congress, appointed a new coalition cabinet pledged to restore order in the republic and suppress anarchy and to renew the fighting power of the army. Kerensky and several of his colleagues went to the front to lay their plans before the soldiers, and seemed hopeful of gaining their support despite the opposition of the council of soldiers and workmen. The rail workers went on strike, but promised not to tie up the operation of the military railroads, and later were partly appeased by an offer of increased wages.

The new government is determined to work hard for a universal peace, but shows no intention of abandoning its alliances with the foes of Germany. It issued a declaration to that effect on Wednesday, saying it "will extend its whole strength in support of the common cause of the allies, to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

Allies' New Drive in Flanders.

Another sledge hammer blow at the Germans in Belgium was struck on Tuesday by the British and French acting in conjunction. In the midst of a furious rainstorm Haig's men advanced on a wide front east and north-east of Ypres, capturing Poelcapelle and the Gravenstafel ridge and other elevations that command the generally flat country and are invaluable as observation ground. Crown Prince Rupprecht counter-attacked in desperate attempts to regain these dominating heights, but only south of the Ypres-Roulers road was he able to push back the British for a slight distance, and that at great cost.

At the same time the French on the left flank of the British line made a most remarkable dash forward across the flooded bog land south of the forest of Houtholst, piercing the German line to a depth of one and one-quarter miles and regaining land which the foe had held for three years. While the French guns set up a terrific barrage fire, the engineers rapidly spread great islands of cork over the water, and erected miles of trestle work and innumerable bridges, and over these the troops rushed with such irresist-

ible spirit that they swept everything before them. So swift was the attack that an entire German division which was just relieving another at the front was caught by surprise and decimated. The entire ground over which the British and French advanced was thickly littered with dead Germans and heaps of equipment.

A few more such drives in Flanders and the Germans will be compelled to retire to the east and south, abandoning the submarines on the Belgian coast. This would mean the almost utter collapse of the U-boat campaign, which already has been greatly weakened.

There are strong indications that the allies are preparing for vigorous offensive movements in the near future in both Roumania and Macedonia. The positions of the central powers on both those fronts have been subjected of late to heavy bombardments. It was announced last week that the armies of Greece were about ready to take an active part in the warfare.

More of Bernstorff's Perfidy.

Secretary Lansing reached into the upper left-hand pigeon-hole of his desk last week and pulled out another neat little expose of German methods. This one hit Von Bernstorff again, rounding out the revelations of the count's perfidy while this country and Germany were still technically on friendly terms. Three telegrams were made public, two from the German foreign office to Von Bernstorff instructing him to start a big program of sabotage in American munitions factories and to finance plans for the destruction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the third from the then ambassador to the foreign office at Berlin last September stating that the American embargo conference needed the further support of the German government for the purpose of conducting a campaign to win a majority of congress favorable to Germany in the approaching congressional and presidential elections.

The heavy hand of the federal government fell on Daniel H. Wallace, blatant organizer and head of a pacifist society, last Thursday when a judge in Iowa sentenced him to 20 years in prison for seditious speaking.

The committee named to investigate the charges of disloyalty against Senator La Follette and pass on the demands for his expulsion from the senate had no time to perform its duties before congress adjourned and so will report at the next session. It will not go beyond or outside of the senator's speech in St. Paul before the Non-Partisan league and there are predictions that the inquiry will be a fizzle.

Food Control Extended.

In order to prevent the taking of excessive profits and to stop hoarding, the government's control of foodstuffs will be extended on November 1 to include about all the essential articles of diet. By order of the president, the manufacture, importation, storage and distribution of some twenty prime commodities will be licensed by the food administration. Farmers, gardeners and many of the smaller dealers and manufacturers will be exempt.

The baking industry was left out of this arrangement, but Mr. Hoover will be ready to regulate it as soon as he has standardized baking flour, baking ingredients and either the size or the price of the loaf.

Secretary Baker issued a statement praising highly the work of the many manufacturing plants that are making clothing and other supplies for the cantonment camps. Since the construction of those camps began nearly thirteen million articles have been shipped to them. In other quarters there is much talk of the great shortage of workers in such war plants as airplane and munition factories, steel mills, navy yards and mines, and it is said that conscription of millions of workmen is being seriously considered by the administration. Industrial expansion and the withdrawal of about 1,500,000 men from their occupations for the armed services are held responsible for the conditions. In the aircraft factories thousands of women are to be given employment.

Owing to the present demand for gasoline, the Standard Oil company has decided to permit unrestricted use of its Burton process of refining by which almost twice as much gasoline is obtained from crude oil as by other processes.

KILL THE CHILL

These cool mornings by using a Gas Heater to take the edge off the room.

We have the famous "Hot Spot" heaters. None better. A call at our office will convince you.

Kentucky Public Service Co.

INCORPORATED.

Why Is It I Have Work? || The Price Is Right
The Work Is Right

M. H. MEACHAM
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Percy Smithson

Livery and Board Stable

Hopkinsville, Ky.

EVERYTHING
UP-TO-DATE

Phone 32. Virginia Street, Between 7th and 8th



Was Too Particular.
A Boonton (N. J.) real estate man was trying to sell a small farm by mail to a possible purchaser in Manhattan, a very precise and particular person. One day a friend asked him how he was making out on the deal. "Oh, I've quit," he said in a tone of marked pleasure. "You see, he wrote for so many details and kept insisting on having more, that I got tired at last and wrote, telling him if he would pay the freight both ways I would ship the darn farm down to the city to look at, and he never answered my letter."—Puck.

Something No Girl Wants.
The only way to break a young girl of the pickle-eating habit is to tell her confidentially that if she continues it she will have a red nose, which is something that no girl wants.—New Orleans States.